Acrimentous humors are disease, and when in excess, produce that miserable sallowness of the complexion, which indicates a remote condition from health. The Phinorpia or Live is Bloody, the Phinorpia or Drays is corruptibility, which generates actimonious humors, whose accumulation in a human body is the occasion of every nehe, of every pain and of every form of disease. It is this principle which sets bounds to the extent of our lives; while it is kept under, we live; when it gains the ascendancy, we die. Such is the fate of man. A medicine, therefore, which will keep down this principle of death, will aid as to reach our full extent of Life, and such is Braxonard's Phila, which are as harmless as bread, and only act upon, and around parts in pain, and where acrimonious humors have congregated, causing their removal by the organs of the Stomach and Bowels, thus siding the Life's Principle, by purifying it, which is the blood. For 109 years they have proved in-Stemach and Bowels, thus adding the Life's Principle, by purifying it, which is the blood. For 169 years they have proved in fullible, as correctors of disorders of the Stomach and Bowels, curing costiveness and spanns, whether from wind or nervous excitability; less of appetite; sick head arche; diziness and swimming feeling in the head, accompanied with an uncomputerable drow-iness, usually symptoms of Apoplexy or Paralysis; queer, tight, drugging feeling just above the disphragm, generally most evident upon rising in the morning, and all the untold, but felt symptems of dyspepsia, which Brandreth's Pills surely ours. These symptoms are generally allied with torpidity or singgi-huess of the Liver, caused by the presence upon that overse of an accumulation of

AGRIMONOUS HUMORS:

these BRANDERTH'S PILLS remove, and at one, its maliety and healthy action is restored. Their use convinces us of their goodness; the stomach regains its power of healthful digestion; a bright, clear, cheerful complexion takes the place of melancholy sallowness; the light, clastic, springy step of health takes the place of the leaden, heavy tread of sickness, hope, of despair, and all from the use of these Pills, whose blessings have to be felt to be comprehended and believed.

Principal office for sale of

No. 294 Canal-st.
Brandreih Bullding. Alse. No. 4 Union square.

THE HEAD MAN .- Casar said that he would rather be the first man in a village than the second one in an empire. A similar ambition seemed to have inspired Knox, who, rather than not be the first rather in New York, would not care to be a Hatter at all. But he is the head man in his line, and for evidence of the fact one need only visit his store, No. 212 Brondway, and inspect his stock of SCHMER HATS, at once the Highrest most elegant, leading becoming, and comfortable of any in New-York, London, or Paris.

BLOOM BEAVER .- Gentlemen's Dress Hat, the

ROGERS & RAYMOND

REQUEST THE ATTENTION OF PARENTS To the advantages of To the advantages of
CLOTHING THATH HOLE
For the Summer, at the Now Stere of the firm,
No. 214 Broadway.

Great variety of styles and nuterials fashions.
Latest Paris, London, and Now-York fashions.
Every atticle first class to make and finish.
Stroke complete in every department.
School Suits, Dress Suits, Genurry Suits, Office Suits.
ONE PRICE, AND NO DEVIATION.
ROOMER & RAYMOND,
No. 214 Broadway, and Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Fulton et.

SPRING AND SUMMER. Season closing—prices greatly reduced. Will sell my extensive assortment of taxy and fashionable CLOTHING, reacy made, it every variety, suntable for all, and at less prices than any other establishment. Children's department not excelled.

F. B. Balewin, Noz. 70 and 72 Bowery.

The largest store in the city.

REMOVAL.

BALL, BLACK & Co.,

In vacating their old premises, corner of Broadway and Murrayat, will close for a few days, preparatory to opening their new
Bore, corner of Broadway and Princest, of which due notice
will be given. YACHT for SALE, low-About 18 tuns, splendid

cabin, very fast, safe, furnished complete, good as new, and will be sold at a great barguin. Apply to O. K. INGERSOLL, Cheap Boot Barnar, No. 250 South at. EDGE'S Genuine FIRE-WORKS can be obtained

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS

FABILY SEWING-MACHINES. THE BEST IN Use. No. 495 Breadway, New-York. No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. WHESLER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINES.

"We prefer them for family use."—[Tribuns.
"They are the favorites for families."—[Times.
Othes, No. 505 Broadway, New-fork. GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIP-

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYF, Wig and Toupee Factory No. 16 Roudest. Private entrance for ladies. The Dye applied in the sky-light rootes.

pilled in the sky-light rooms.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest criticis for Drossing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving, and Restoring the Hair. Louises, try it. Sold by Druggiess.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. "Everybody should have a both."—[Tibuse.
You Salk Eventwhere.
Manufactured by H. C. Spallers & Co., No. 55 edar-st.
Post-Office address, Box No. 8600.

B. T. Barbitt's Concentrated SOFT SOAP .- One

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM. E. ANTRONY, No. 501 Breadway.

Catasingses sent on receipt of Stamp. Photographic materials for ameteurs and the trade.

Vision of Resinancia and Our-Doon Gaours Taxan.

WHISKY .- S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER Bounnex, sold by all Druzgists. HEGERAN & Co., Nos. 101, 391, 511, and 756 Broadway, N.

BROWN'S CONICAL 3-MINUTE FREEZERS. 

An experienced Eurose and common Physician, has a Sporthing Starp you Children and common Physician, has a Sporthing Starp you Children Therming, which groundy shollintes the process of Teething by softening the guns and reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the newest. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to yourselves and relief and health to yourselvantants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of hotties are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

Price Only 25 Centra a Bottle.

New York is on the outside wrapper.

Nece growing unless the fac studie of New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

The old and only article to exterminate Bed Sugs, Rouches, Ants, Garden Insects, &c., without Foison.

Exterminate Rats, Mice, and all Vermin. Rulidings, Ships, &c., cleared by contract. EXENES & PARK, No. 1a Park-row, and No. 424 Broadway, and sold by all Draggists and Grecers.

Beware of imitations

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT will positively care all kinds of ulcers, even the foulest, whether gangeonous or eating. Also, ulcerated sore throat, sore nipples, chronic sore eyes, and every ulcerous affection.

NUISANCES, DISEASED MEAT, AND STREET-CLEAN ing .- The City Inspector reports the work of his Department for last week to have been as follows:

Abstements of missances, many nutries of the Sinks and water-closeds cleaned.

Sinks and water-closeds cleaned.

Number of loads of night-soil removed from city limits. 1,708

Dead closes removed from city limits. 43

Dead closes removed from city limits. 5

Dead dogs and other small animals removed from city limits. 181

Number of barrels of offal removed from city limits. 1,615

Unsound and Diseased Meats, Fish, 6c, seized and removed from the city.

Dead Number of pounds. 555 Beef-Number of pounds...

Veal-Number of pounds...

Fish-Number of pounds...

Poultry-Number of pounds.

Other Meats-Number of pounds.

Mussels-Number of barreis. her bleats—Number of barreis.

ssels—Number of barreis.

Street-Cleaning.

mber of laborers employed.

mber of casts employed.

mber of loads of sabes and garbage removed.

mber of loads of street dire, fiith, &c., removed.

\$1,995 25

APPOINTMENTS-The City Inspector has appointed the following persons to office, and they were all duly qualified by taking the official oath before the Mayor

en Saturday:

P. Kernan, Assistant Health Warden, Third Ward.
Stepen O'Mara, Assistant Health Warden, Eighteenth Ward.
Joseph Armstrong, Assistant Health Warden, Eighth Ward.
Patrick Brady, Assistant Health Warden, Seventsenth Ward.
John E. Enright, Assistant Health Warden, Seventsenth Ward.
Enright has until lately kept an emigrant boarding-

house at No. 117 Cedar street, and scores of complaints have been made against him by defranded foreigners and countrymen at the Mayor's Office, as the renders

of THE TRIBUNE will remember.

Engene Sullivan and Ira Fewler were yesterday sword into office as Inspectors of Lamps and Ca. an fee the Street Commissioners, and John Veright as Inejector of Contract Works, It was a line of

# New York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26, 1860.

We must again request our advertising patrons to end in their announcements as early in the day as pos

The mails for Europe, by the steamship Niagara, from Boston, will close in this city at 13 and 32 o'clock p. m. to-day.

The Grand Jury yesterday presented as nuisances, the law for the collection of debts, the system of electing the Judiciary, and the detention

The steamer New-York, with foreign intelligence to and including the 13th inst, arrived at this port yesterday. Though the dates are the same as those by the Melita, published yesterday, yet we have some additional details of interest.

The notorious ticket-swindler, John E. Enright. has been appointed Health Warden by City Inspector Delevan. We hope that this appointment will serve to protect the poor and unfortunate from his rapacity; though it does seem rather hard that honest men should have to pay for the services of such a scoundrel.

The crew of the alleged slaver Falmouth were discharged yesterday by United States Commissioner Bridgham, who held that there was no proof that the vessel was bound on an illegal voyage, and that if such had been proved, it would not have been sufficient to warrant the commitment of the prisoners, as voluntarily serving on the voyage.

The California Overland Mail, with dates of June 4, reached Springfield, Mo., on Sunday evening. Information has been obtained to the effect that an Indian war is to be waged against the white settlers of the Sierra Nevada. Nothing had been heard of two Pony Expresses overdue. The most energetic measures have been adopted to check the Indian massacres, which have become very prevalent. The discontent in Japan respecting intercourse with foreigners continued, and the Government appeared greatly frightened at the extent of the detection.

Congress finally adjourned yesterday. Its last hours were not marked by any event of importance. Mr. Buchanan, after vetoing the Homestead bill, sent to the House of Representatives an elaborate message, reproducing the suggestions and arguments of his famous protest against the Covode investigation. This document will be found with the Congressional proceedings on our sixth page. But it isn't of much consequence.

The Boston Post puts up the Breckinridge ticket. and comes out dead against Douglas in its leader of vesterday.

The Penusylvanian shivers in the wind. The Baltimore Sun demonstrates against Douglas.

Messrs. Breekinridge and Lane have signified their intention to accept the Bolters' nomination, Mr. Douglas has not yet professed to decline in their favor, so far as we have heard.

Senator Rice, Frank Steele, and some other Minnesotians of that particular breed have declared for Breckinridge and Lane. That will help Douglas in Minnesota, but the Republicans are strong enough to earry the State, notwithstanding.

Our Washington correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Buchanan's organ, The Constitution, will probably expire soon, in consequence of Congress having just cut the price of Public Printing down 40 per cent. If the Republicans had anticipated this, we think they would have been less fierce for reforming this particular abuse. The Constitution has been helping Lincoln steadily, and, doubtless, would do so to the end.

## FITZPATRICK DECLINES:

Gov. Fitzpatrick of Alabama, nominated for Vice-President on the Douglas ticket, declines the honor. We can only understand this as the effect of a streng hint from the Fire-Eaters, backed by one from the Senatorial majority with which Gov. F. has seemed to be sympathizing as well as cooperating for the last two years. In short, Gov. F. has declined because he couldn't stand. We are now within a little over four months of

the Presidential Election, and have had four weeks of Democratic National Conventions-sometimes two such in full blast at once-three several cities baving been blessed with these imposing assemblages-yet we have no regular Democratic ticket as yet. We trust the Slavery Extensionists do not mean to let the Election go by default, and then brag that they might have beaten us if they had only tried. We are in shape to beat the best they can do, and insist that they shall not shirk the contest. Gentlemen, do you give it up? If not, get yourselves together and come on !

-Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia has been substituted for Mr. Fitzpatrick for Vice-President by the Democratic National Committee.

THE STAR OF EMPIRE. Four diverse and powerful organizations have now presented their rival candidates for the highest Executive offices in the Republic; and it is remarkable that neither of them has chosen its first standard-bearer from the original Thirteen States, from which every President was taken down to 1828-only thirty-two years ago. Of the eight rival candidates for President or Vice-President. only one (Mr. Everett) is a citizen of an original State, though Mr. Hamlin's State, Maine, was included in Massachusetts when he was born there. All four candidates for President live in or just on the edge of the Mississippi Valley, while one of the candidates for Vice-President (Gen. Lane) who was born in that Great Valley, now hails from faroff Oregon. Mr. Douglas, though a Vermonter by birth, now hails from Illinois; Mr. Lincoln, though he has lived all his adult life in Illinois, was born in Kentucky; and these two poor boys, from the oldest respectively of the New Free and of the New Slave States, having migrated, when a little under age, to Illinois, and been there pitted against each other as the champions of their respective parties in a memorable contest for the U. S. Senaorship, have now been chosen the candidates of he two greatest parties for the most honorable post on earth, because conferred by the free suffrages of an intelligent and discerning people.

The rival candidates, being chosen from the younger States, are themselves younger than eandidates for those stations have usually been. Mes rs. Belf and Everest and Lane are pretty well advanced in years: but Meurs, Lincoln, Ha offe, Progra and Brecking of are all relabely young

-the three former a little over 50, and the last named about 40. "Young America" appears to be taking the bit in his mouth, locally and generally.

### DEMOCRACY AT THE SOUTH.

The explosion at Baltimore of the late party calling itself Democratic, and the nomination, by the two fragments into which that late party ha separated, of two hosti'e candidates for the Presidency, is likely to give rise to a new and remarkable era in the internal political struggles of the Southern States.

Though for the past sixty years the Union has been governed in the name of democracy by Southern political leaders, it has only been in the Northern States that the ideas, interests and sentiments of the mass of the people have had any de cided weight in the political scale. Indeed, it may be truly said that there has never yet existed in any Southern State a democratic party in the sense in which that word is properly understood, viz.: a political combination aiming to give to the interests ideas and feelings of the many a preslaveholding planters form in all the Southern States but a small numerical proportion of the popu lation, it is they, and they alone, who for all practical purposes have composed the body politic. It is they and they only who have done the political thinking. It is they and they only who have as pired to office or even to party leadership Such parties as have existed in those States have been schisms in the body of planters on political or personal questions; seldom, and only to a very limited extent, struggles between the planting body on the one side and the mass of the non slaveholding voters on the other. These non slaveholding voters have taken their political cue almost entirely from the planters. This has especially been the case for the last twenty years or more, during which slaveholding has been put forward as the chief matter of political interest for It seems likely that the struggle now about to

arise, and, for that matter, already begun, between the partisans of Douglas on the one hand, and o Breckinridge on the other may actually create in the Southern States, and that for the first time, a real democratic party. It has been assumed by some who speculated on this double nomination before it was made, that the Southern candidate would run only at the South, and the Northern candidate at the North. It is evideut, however, that both candidates will have tickets in all the States, and that so far from quietly yielding up the South to Breckinridge, the friends of Douglas will contest those States with the greatest viger. Breckinridge is the planters' or slaveholders' candidate. The split in the Baltimore Convention and the nomination of Breckinridge, grew out of the determination of the body of the slaveholders to reduce the Northern section of the Democratic party to the same political insignificance in which they have long held the non-slaveholders of the South. They were determined to dictate the platform and to dictate the candidate; and, not being allowed to do that, they left the Convention, and made a platform and nominated a candidate of their own, in the expectation that the whole South, at least, will follow their lead. If the appeal were to be made only to the slaveholders, these seceders would seem to have every chance of success. There can be scarcely a doubt that in every Southern State a very decided majority of the slaveholders will vote against Douglas. If this contest is to be fought out on the idea on which political contests at the South have been hitherto conducted, of making it a mere slaveholders' squabble, Douglas and his friends might as well give up at once. Their only chance is in appealing to the non-slaveholding voters, and in giving to them a much greater prominence than they have ever yet had in any Southern party struggle. It will be in appeals to their devotion to the Union, as against the seceders-so largely made up of old nullifiers, former Whigs, and modern sessionists-and to their hereditary attachment to the Democratic party, of which Douglas will claim to be the regular nominee, that alone can the means be found of neutralizing the influence which the planting body have so long exercised over the ballot-box at the South. The friends of Douglas must, and no doubt will, play over in the Southern States the same game by which, through skillful appeals to the feelings and the prejudices of the less wealthy but more numerous portion of the voters, the political influence which the possession of capital gives has at the North been to

to great an extent counterbalanced. Not that any direct attack will be made on the slaveholders as a body, or on slaveholding as an institution. That would never answer, since every white man in the Southern States, no matter how poor and worthless, is accustomed to regard himself as at all events a possible and prospective slaveholder. The non-slaveholders will be rallied on other grounds; but it is evidently among them that the partisans of Douglas must mainly look for support as against the slaveholding phalanx which will be arrayed on the other side. If Douglas is to be sustained at all it must be by appealing from the weight of planter influence, hitherto irresistible in Southern politics, to the yet untried force of numbers. This appeal skillfully made by stump orators who may find in Douglas's own efforts that line some valuable hints, will be likely enough to produce an effect upon which the secessionists have not calculated. At all events, it will raise up throughout the Southwhat has never been seen there before-a political party composed mainly of non-slaveholders, and arrayed in opposition to that supreme control over the politics of the Southern States, which the slavehold ng interest has always enjoyed. Such a party, once fairly organized, and successful in several of the Southern States, would not easily subside. Should the Presidential contest terminate in favor of the Republicans, which, since this split in the ranks of their opponents, seems almost certain, this new party might come to play a very important part. They would doubtless stand ready to take a decided position against any secession schemes which any of the defeated hotspurs might broach, and if their leaders were once fairly disposed of, the rank and file might perhaps, without much difficulty, be converted into a Southern Republican party.

The New York Express, with all its faults, cannot airly be stigmatized as a "one-horse" concern. On he contrary, it rides two horses-one (the Bell) to lose; the other (the Douglas) to win if possible, though it sorrowfully perceives that the look is desperate. "J. B." (of The Express, not the " J. B." of the White House) has been looking on at Baltimore, and whistles his way through the gravevard. parties in many of our States, especially in New-York—the pivot now—if not in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. Doughs ever had a strength in the Northern States that no other Democrat had—a strength beyond, above his party, because of the 'free fight' he has been making, so heroically, I must say, with the Administration. The cry is all entry ped in the North now, of 'no back-bone in these Northern Democrats,' 'these Dough-Faces,' 'no spunk,' 'no pluck.' In all the fire and fury at Charleston, they showed 'a pluck' that was admirable; and here for a week they faced the \$100,000,000 of the Administration, and all the bullying of the Secondonists, 'to break up the party if you don't give up Dougha.' I have, myself, while reveiling in delight as much even as Yancey could, over the speciacle of the smashed machine, admired and gloried in their real backbone. Abolitionism in the North is to be weak-ened, not strengthened, by their stough off of Southern Sectionin their real backsbone. Abolitionism is the North is to be weak-ened, not strengthened, by their slough eff of Southern Section-edism. Lincoln is far more easily to be defeated by Douglas, free and entrameled in the North by the sins and iniquities of the Ad-ministration, than with all these on his shoulders to weigh him

-If any one supposes that Bell and Everett will receive one vote in this State which The Express -unless the attempt be utterly, palpably hopelesscan carry to Douglas and Company, then that one does not know The Express. It is pretending to support Bell simply and solely for the benefit of Douglas, to whom it will render all the "aid and comfort" in its power. It knows that there is no vote for Bell in this State, and only runs him in the hope of damaging Lincoln in New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. That is the simple truth.

The Albany Argus & Adas-whose Editor was ue of the Delegates to Charleston and Daltimore, and deep in the counsels of those who controlled the course of the New York Delegation-virtually admits that Richmond, Cagger & Co. did not mean to nominate Douglas, though they steadily voted for him. Here is its cautious but significant language:

"The admission of the Southern delegations precisely as ca tied in the Convention—had it not been followed by a secession—would not have nominated Mr. Douglas. He could not have so would not have nominated Mr. Douglas. He could not have se-cured two thirds, even of those present, and, we speak conf-dently when we say that there was no purpose—certainly not on the part of the New York delegation—to declare him nomi-nated without a two-third vote of the delegates present. Fur-ther than this, we are entirely satisfied that, had there been no secression, after it had been demonstrated by a few belious that Mr. Doughas could not receive two thirds, he would have been withdrawn by his friends, and a harmonious nomination of some other person would have taken place. If not withdrawn, we are certain he usuald have been abundance by a sufficient number to certain he would have been abundance by a sufficient number to have given another condidate a two third nomination. The se-cution nominated Douglas. Had there been no secession at Charleston, another candidate would have been there nominated. And had there been no secession at Baltimore, Mr Douglas would not have been the nomines. He is, therefore, clearly -We presume Mr. Douglas understands this.

## THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. eial Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25, 1860.

THE CENSURE OF MR. BUCHANAN.

Mr. Buchanan's Message in regard to the recent censure of the House produced no impression, and is regarded as an impotent exhibition of his malignity. The Democratic doctrine that the king can do no wrong, has made him forget that, in eight months more, his Administration will only be remembered for its abuses and corruptions. THE REDUCTION OF PRINTING PRICES

It went hard with the President to sign the joint resolution reducing the printing prices 40 per cent, on account of his henchman, Mr. Bowman; but there was no escape from it, and he signed it at the last hour. THE PRINTING BUREAU.

The Government Printing Office is a law, and Mr. Glossbrenner will probably supersede Mr. Heart as Superintendent of Printing, although there is supposed to be some restriction in the law establishing the office. As no appropriation was made for the purchase of materials and machinery, the act will remain unexecuted until next Winter. although a contract is authorized and may be conditionally made.

THE SECESSION NOMINATIONS. Messrs. Breckipridge and Lane have notified their friends of their determination to accept, and are to be serenaded to-night. This combication was always in reserve at Charleston, prepared to be brought forward at the propitious moment, which never occurred. Although Mr. Breckin ridge has heretofore disclaimed being a candidate, under any circumstances, it is known the movement in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey was coin tenanced by his confidential advisers; and the leading managers of the Democracy. For this and other reasons, he will be opposed by Mr. Guthrie's friends in Kentucky, and there is every probability that Mr. Bell will carry that State over his head.

Mr. Pryor and others, who were supposed to in cline toward Mr. Douglas, have given in their adhesion to Mr. Breckinridge. Humphrey Marshall crosses that bridge to join the Democracy, where his sympathies have been long drifting. MR. DOUGLAS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Douglas men in Pennsylvania will not stand Mr. Bigler's scheme for a double-headed Electoral ticket. They require him to face the music, as Mr. Dawson did when he swallowed all his previous pledges and ratified the nomination of Mr. Douglas. Mr. Bigler did not vote at all in the Rump Convention, and only attended that of the Seceders as a spectator, thus reserving himself for a final choice between desperate alternatives. THE STATE OF FEELING.

Mr. Baker McKibbin and the official representa tives of the Administration left Baltimore in dis-

All sides now agree that without some unexpected and extraordinary intervention, Mr. Lincoln's election is a fixed fact. Even the support of The Heroid, which has defeated so many others, cannot MR. FITZPATRICK DECLINES.

Mr. Fitzpatrick formally declined to accept the mination with Mr. Douglas to-day, at two o'clock. He has been hesitating since it was made, and did not personally respond to the serenade on Saturday night.

Mr. Wickliffe of Louisians or Mr. Stephens of Georgia will be substituted, but Mr. Fitzpatrick's refusal demoralizes the ticket at the South. The rats are running from the sinking ship. THE POST-ROUTE BILL.

The Post-Route bill was returned from the Sen-

ate about an hour and a half before the adjournment, with 99 amendments; among them was Mr. Colfax's bill, sent to the Senate in March, inviting propasals for carrying the entire California Mail over the central route, and authorizing a temporary arrangement via Panama, until this contract should be let. To this the Senate added a semiweekly route from St. Paul to Oregon, at a price not exceeding \$200,000 per annum. Various amendments, covering valuable legislation, approved by both Post-Office Committees, were also in this bill. Mr. Colfax appealed to the House to take the bill up and consider it, although the Senate should have returned it long ago, adding that if two-thirds canid be obtained, he would move to extend the

sex on one or two hours for this purpose. A large

majority voted to consider it at once, but the necessary number not being obtained it failed, and the bill died. Verdict, killed by Senatorial delay. THE MAIL RESTORATION.

The California Senators opposed and defeated the general mail restoration, which the House proposed, and then sent the long-delayed overland mail proposition over in the last hour of the session supposing it could be crowded through. Had it been returned as it should have been a month or even one week ago, it would have passed the House without difficulty. Now the general restoration and the overland mail fail together. THE POST-OFFICE DEFICIENCY BILL.

Notwithstanding the well-known repugnance of

the House to the Post Office Deficiency bill without the clause for restoring the suspended mail service, it magnanimously receded in order to save the bill, which covered about \$8,000,000, and the contractors from the repetition of last year's A DECLARATION FOR THE SECEDERS.

Senator Rice, Mr. Becker, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Minnesota last year, Franklin Steele, Mr. Fridley, and Mr. Edgerton, publish a card this afternoon declaring for Breckinridge and Lare, and appeal to the Democracy of Minnesota

to sustain them. DISCONTINUANCE OF "THE CONSTITUTION." It is now reported that The Constitution will be stopped on Saturday or Monday in consequence of the reduction in the price of printing.

To the Associated Press. Washington, Monday, June 25, 1860. Altogether contrary to previous indications the Post-Office Deficiency bill has become a law. It was saved Office Deficiency bill has become a law. It was saved from defeat by the House unexpectedly receding from its smendment until now so decidedly persevered in, providing for the restoration, with a few exceptions of all the inland service suspended the 4th of March, 1859. Apart from the appropriations for deficiences, it requires the Postmaster-General to advertize for proposils and contract with the lowest reponsible bidder or bidders for the transportation of the mails by steam-ship from Charleston, via Savannah, to Key West and lack, twice a month or oftener from the list of July next to the 1st of June, 1864, inclusive, at such sum as he may think reasonable, not exceeding \$50,000 per annum. This and the act establishing the mails six times a week from Sacramento to Olympia, \$50,600 per annum. This and the act establishing the mails six times a week from Sacramento to Olympia are the only two special provisions enacted in relation

o the mails.

The Postal Committee of the Senate unanimously reported in favor of Butterfield's Line of Mexican Guil Mail Steamers, the House Committee having proviously acted in it favorably. The bill was lost for want of

The Post-Route bill, as previously predicted, failed having been returned from the Senate, overloaded with amendments.

The galleries of both Houses were densely crowded

The galleries of both Houses were densely crowded with persons of both sexes, to witness the closing scenes, which were marked by nothing of a disreputable character, as on previous occasions.

The President and members of the Cabinet were at the Capitol during the morning, transacting business in connection with public measures.

Among the last bills approved by the President, is one reducing the rates paid for the public printing 49 per centum on the present prices, to take effect from the date of its passage.

te of its passage.

The Special Committee to report next session on the

date of its passage.

The Special Committee to report next session on the President's further Protest, communicated to-day, against the Covode Committee, consists of Messrs. Stanton, Curry, Adams (Mass.) Sedgewick, and Pryor.

The Committee to inform the candidates of their nomination waited on Gov. Herschel V. Johnson to-night at the National Hotel. He received them in the large dining-room of the hotel, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. He accepted the nomination producing the platform in every particular, and declarladies and gentlemen. He accepted the nomination, indorsing the platform in every particular, and declaring that the South would sustain the principles laid down in it. In his opinion, the doctrine of non-intervention was a necessity to the preservation of the Union [applause], and he should quietly, firmly, and he hoped bravely, accept the responsibility imposed many time.

#### Declination of Mr. Fitzpatrick. ACCEPTANCE OF JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

ACCEPTANCE OF JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 25, 1860.
Gov. Fitzpatrick having declined the nomination for Vice-President, the National Committee have substituted Herschel V. Johnson of Georgia.

A large body, accompanied by a band of music, proceeded to-night to the residence of Mr. Breckipridge, and having serenaded him, he, in response to repeated calls, appeared, saying he felt deeply this manifestation of friendly regard, and accepted it as an approval of the proceedings at Baltimore, by which the National Democratic Convention presented his name, and that of his gallant and honored friend Gen. Lane, as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. His heart would be cold and insensible indeed, did it not throb with gratitude at such an exhibition of did it not throb with gratitude at such an excibition of the confidence of his countrymen. He felt it and felt it deeply, and did not affect to conceal it. He had seen with feelings of pain the divisions and distarbances which occurred in the Democratic Convention, and had hoped to see in the end that these evils would be His friends knew that he would not for an instant permit his name to stand in the way of frater-nal harmony. He well knew that there were gentle-men, both of the North and the South, of experience and ability, who were fitted better than himself for

such a trust.

But without referring in detail to the proceedings at Baltimore, he would only say that the Convention which assembled at the Maryland Institute was composed, in his opinion, of the National Democracy of the United States. (Cries of "Good," and choers.) When he learned though, with regret, that his name had been presented to the country, he did not take lorg to determine that he would not meanly abandon them. [Lond applause.] He understood that some persons occupying high positions entertain the belief that the National Democratic party is a disunion party, and intends to break up the Union of these States. [Cries of "Never!" "Never!" We had read the resolutions adopted by that Convention, wi ha great deal of care. There was nothing in the character of that Convention, or the gentlemen who composed it, or, if he was allowed to add, in the character of the nonines to justify it. [Applause.] Instead of breaking up the Union, we intend, to said, to strengthen and lengthen it. [A voice, "Cula."]

Another resolution, instead of breaking up the Union, seems to pledge by the power of organization to unite its different parts by iron bands. He hoped this would be speedily and grandly realized. He saw nothing sectional there from any of the States. One of the resolutions declared the condition of the States. But without referring in detail to the proceedings at

be speedily and grandly realized. He saw nothing sectional there from any of the States. One of the resolutions declared the equality of the States in all the common territories under our common Constitution; but no man is a disunionist who wants to preserve the Union on the great principle of the Constitution and the equality of the States.

Our peace has never been disturbed except where there principles have been departed from. With regard to himself, when the Convention selected him as one of its candidates, looking at his humble antecedents and place of his abode it gave to the country a personal and geographical guaranty that its interest was in the Union. [Cheers.]

He alluded to his distinguished associate, Mr. Lane. If rometimes happens that men are placed in a position

He allided to his distinguished associate, Mr. Lane. If sometimes happens that men are placed in a position where they are reluctant to act, and expose themselves to censure, if not to execution they do not merit, but we must be prepared to meet such occasions in this life. All men can move for ward with dignity and with calm and unfaltering step. It was his purpose to pursue that course. He conceded to others the same good purpose be claimed for himself. Without acrimony and animosity he accepted the nomination tendered him.

Visit of the Prince of Wales. PORTLAND, June 25, 1860.

The City Council this evening voted to extend an invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit the city.

Renomination of Hon. S. R. Curtis. Carcado, Monday, June 25, 1860.
S. R. Curtis has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First District of Iowa.

Non-Arrival of the Great Eastern, Sandy Hook, June 25, 11:30 p. m.
There are as yet no signs of the steamer Great weather clear and calm.

# Political. Kingston, N. Y., Saturday, June 23, 1860. The nomination of Douglas for President was hailed with enthusiam here. The viltage is flaming with rockets and fireworks, and one hundred gans were fired.

Ship Ashore. A large ship, name unknown is rejorted ashore on

The California Overland Mail. The Butterfield Overland Mail coach, with San Pra-ciaco dates of June 4, arrived here at 71 o'clock la-cyening.

The failure of the telegraph line to work prevents the reception at Vizalia of news to the night of the in

inst.
Arrived at San Francisco, June 1, brig Julia b.
Rogers, 28 days from Japan. Sailed, May 31, bas
Francis Palmer, for Honolulu; June 1, ship Sierra N.
vada, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.

There has been an increased amount of goods going forward to the country the past week. Jobbars stock are moving actively, and they are evincing an inclination to buy from first bands. The anxiety of holdes to dispose of their stocks is ahead of the demand, and the market has declined with an increased business. A continuance of the present liberal requirements may come a slight resulton. To quotations for the leading articles are as follows: Candles 189 light, 1810 Candle Fig., 2-inh.—Cod Sig., Mackarel-Skiin 2.77.
Nails 34c. Provisions dell' and lowing, with few moving; Clarket 190 Walts 195; Bacon 187alde. for Hams and 114c. for Shoulders. Butter 25.725c., Lard 12.781c. Crusharugar 12c.; No. 1 Chim 74c.; Whisky 42jo.; American Brandy 47je. SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.

The steamer Golden Age leaves for Panama to

morrow.

The Deputy U. S. Marshals are now busy taking the census in all the counties of the State.

A suit has been commenced against the owners of the Steamer John L. Stephens for bringing, on her last trip from Panama, an excess of passengers.

Information has reached General Clark waich leaves little doubt but the Indians of the Utah Territory and a control of the Oregon tribes have entered into a com-

a portion of the Oregon tribes have entered into a com-bination to wage war on all the white settlers of the Express stations arrived at Carson Valley on the 2d inst. Reports received from other stations beyond Sand Springs, toward Salt Lake, announce them as abandoned, and it is feared that many agents have been murdered. Nothing is known as to the fate of the two

expresses now overdue. A party of miners out prospecting near Owens River on the Walker River Region were attacked on the 2d inst. by Indians. Three of the miners were

Two volunteer companies were organizing on Walk r River for self-protection. News received from Carson Valley yesterday states that six or eight families of emigrants, with several hundred head of cattle and sheep, are supposed to be

On the 2d, a party of 38 men, 9 families, 71 wagons, 60 head of cattle, and 900 steep, arrived at Caroor Valley from Salt Lake, having passed safely through a portion of the hostile country. The 600 volunteers and 160 regulars under Col. Hays

The 600 volunteers and 160 regulars under Col. Hays and Capt. Stewart, have not been hea of from since the 1st inst., when they marched from Carson Valley to attack the Indian encampment at Pyramid Lake. They expected to reach the encampment by the night of the 2d inst. It is situated about 80 miles north of Carson Valley. News of a battle is consequently hardly expected as yet. At last accounts the volunteers were well armed, in good spirits, and all anxiety to force a general engagement.

A meeting was held in San Francisco on the 1st inst. to concert measures for supplying the volunteers with provisions. &c. Subscription lists are now extensively circulating with the prospect of raising several

y circulating with the prospect of rdising several hazands of dollars.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph line is now com-pleted to Vizalia, 280 miles from San Francisco on the

Sutterfield route. News a day and a half later than this dispatch will be forwarded to overtake the mail at Vizalia unless some accident interrupts the working of the wires. News from Honolulu is to May 9. All the whalers

News from Holoinia is to may 5. All the whales had left for the fishing grounds.

The bark D. Godfrey, from Boston, sailed on the 8th ult, for the Amoor River.

The ship Washington Allston had discharged her cargo and laid up.

The ship Charles G. Phelps was to sail on the 10th for McKean Island.

The Julia D. Rogers brings news from Japan to the 3d of May.

3d of May.

The Japanese Government is reported in an unsettled state, a large political influence evidently being against the new policy of allowing intercourse with foreigners.

A battle had been fought near Yeddo, in which a prince was killed.

The caprains of all the foreign vessels in the harbor of Kunagawa had been notified to be prepared for an attack upon them, as the Government might notibe able to render any protection. The Government appeared to be greatly frightened at the extent of the defection, and subsequently vacillated considerably in regard to carsubsequently vacillated considerably in regard to car rying out the treaty with the Americans.

It was with extreme difficulty that the Rodgers purchased a small cargo for San Francisco.

By the way of Japan, news is received from China to the 14th of April. The accounts contradict former reports that the Emperor of China had acceded to the demands of France and England, and confirm the re-

orta by way of Europe.

Oregon dates are to the 28th ult. The papers are lied principally with political discussions and comments on the Charleston Convention, of little interest

utside the State.

The British Boundary Commission party were moving p the Columbia River. The American party had left Colville.

The Pony Express.

St. Joseph, Monday, June 25, 1860.

By the arrival of the Pony Express, we have dates from Careon Valley to June 8, and also the following correspondence to The St. Joseph Gazette:

"In consequence of the Indian troubles in the Weshee country, about one fourth of the president.

Washoe country, about one-fourth of the population, either fearing an attack by the savages, or that their horses may be pressed into service, nave left for California. Business of all kinds is, therefore, dull. But little mining prospecting is being done, yet the confidence in the mines remains unimpaired.

The Indian disturbances affect the mining region now; but it is thought they will soon be over, as the force now in the field will be able to subdue them and reduce them to submission, or drive them beyond the limits of projected mining explorations. With this prospect the population will no doubt soon begin to flow in again from California, and business resume its wonted activity. From the great loss of working-cattle and the high prices of labor, but little farming will be done there this sesson. We shall, therefore, have to depend upon California for our supplies except hay, of which we have promise of an abundant crop.

rop.

It will be advisable for emigrants crossing the plains It will be advisable for emigrants crossing the plains to be well armed, come in as large companies as possible, and being at the same time thorouguly organized as a protection against Indians, now believed to be hostile nearly all the way from here to Salt Lake. With those precautions they will have little to fear. The various tribes along this part of the route were never very friendly to the whites, and are now evidently bent on mischief, as evidenced by their attacks on the stations of the Days Evinces.

mischief, as evidenced by their attacks on the stations of the Pony Express.

Major Dodge, Indian Agent for Western Utah, arrived here on the 6th inst. from Washington, where he had been to confer with the Government as to the future arrangement of the Indians in his section. He left yesterday, accompanied by an escort, for the scene of hostilities at Pyramid Lake, but whether he will

of hostilities at Pyramid Lake, but whether he will attempt to negotiate a treaty with the Pah Utahs, or leave matters to take their course, will depend on what temper the Indians are in. It is now the general opinion that the savages will have to be punished everely in order to take the presumption out of them engendered by their partial success.

There is a fear, however, that they will not stand a fight, but will retreat to the mountains and deserts, thus delaying the final issue, and probably leading to a protracted war. A nessenger has just arrived from the army, who reports that the entire body of Indians have fled, and that the whites have taken possession of the places they occupied. No further eng-spement bad been had. W. S. Allen, one of the volunteers, while in pursuit of the Indians, was killed. In the light of last week only about 30 Indians were killed, and about the same number wounded.

last week only about 30 Indians were killed, and about the same number wounded.

"In their retreat they have scattered toward the north and east. It is thought if the Indians could have been brought to a decisive engagement their spirit would have been broken, or at least a way would have been opened for a treaty. Major Dodge has had an interview with Winnemnika, a hostile Chief. It is thought some amicable arrangement might have been brought about, but it is the Major's mistoriane to be always absent when he might be useful. The entire force of volunteers has been ordered to this city, with a view to their general disbandment. It is believed enough regulars can be had to prosecute the war hereafter.

The regulars remain on the field. The programme

after.

The regulars remain on the field. The programme for the future has not transpired. Should the Indians retire beyond reach, the troops will doubtless be stationed in small garrisons along the frontier and the emigrant route to keep the Indians in check and prevent further depredations. General Clark has ordered two companies to proceed here, one from Fort Yuba, the other from San Diego."

The Daily Standard has been discontinued.

The weather has been unusually cold, and most of the wheat crop in Napa, Sonora and Butler Counties is being affected very much by frost.

An it junction has been issued against the Placerville and St. Joseph Telegraph Company for using the Morse instruments.

CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Morse instruments.

The amount of funds in the California State Treasury May 31, was \$559,373 32.

Cel. I ander's roas expedition has arrived in Hoacy Lake Vally. Cel. L., with a company of men, intends to proceed immediately to the scat of war.